

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☒

Property Name: Berry House Inventory Number: S-294
Address: North side of Whittington Road in vicinity of Tulls Corner Historic district: ☐ yes ☒ no
City: Marion Zip Code: 21838 County: Somerset
USGS Quadrangle(s): Marion
Property Owner: Unknown Tax Account ID Number: Unknown
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): Unknown Tax Map Number: Unknown
Project: Proposed Tower Site: Marion, Somerset County, Maryland Agency: Maryland Dept. of Budget and Management
Agency Prepared By: A.D. Marble & Company
Preparer's Name: Stephanie Foell and Stacey Streett Date Prepared: 3/23/2005
Documentation is presented in: Proposed Tower Site: Marion, Somerset County, Maryland
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☐ Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Listed: ☐ yes ☐ no
Site visit by MHT Staff ☐ yes ☒ no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Architectural Description

Please refer to MIHP Form S-294 for 1987 survey information.

The Berry House (S-294) stands on a parcel of land on the north side of Whittington Road, near Tulls Corner. The residence faces south. It is a typical example of Victorian architecture with a side-gable orientation and projecting, gabled wings. The building was constructed circa 1900. The two-story, asymmetrical plan, frame building is supported by a brick-pier foundation.

The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles that attempt to falsely replicate fish-scale shingles. A partial, first-story, front porch adorns the façade. It is comprised of turned-posts, corner brackets, and intricate spindlework below the eaves of the porch roof. A flight of steps with a simple, wood-post banister approach the main entrance. A small pediment clad in fish-scale shingles defines the entrance bay. A recessed entrance wall features a door with sidelights and is flanked by multi-pane sash windows. The porch roof is covered in composite shingles. Fenestration on all elevations consists of multi-pane, sash windows, replacement windows and storm windows.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☐ Eligibility not recommended ☒
Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

MHT Comments:

Andrew Lewis
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

4/7/05
Date

Patrizia Kuntz
Reviewer, National Register Program

4/7/05
Date

200500858

The southeast part of the façade is configured with a projecting, two-story, five-sided, cutaway bay window. Multi-pane, sash windows with white surrounds and decorative treatments along the lintels are featured on the five-sided bay projection, as are replacement and storm windows. Bargeboards are on the lower corners of the cutaway section on the gable-front roof, and the face of the gable front is patterned in fish-scale shingles; the center is pierced by a multi-pane sash window. The eaves along this gable front are extended, and the decorated rafters are exposed. Another gable-front covered in fish-scale shingles is centered above the west bay of the second story on the façade. This gable front is pierced by a replacement window. The same configuration is located on the gable on the west elevation.

The east elevation is also an uneven wall surface with two bays. It contains a projecting, two-story gable wing, which is adjacent to a one-story, fully-enclosed, shed-roof porch with a side entrance. A flight of wood steps leads to the side entrance. The uneven wall surface on the west elevation is finished in the same manner as the rest of the building. A modern, single-story kitchen extends off of the two-story, gabled wing on the north elevation. The gable front on the second story is clad in fish-scale shingles.

The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Interior, brick chimneys that have been truncated are centrally located along the ridge of the roof.

The grounds surrounding the residence are lushly planted and contain shrubs around the foundation and various types of trees.

Significance

Introduction

Marion, located in Somerset County, Maryland, is situated approximately six miles north of Crisfield. Marion is a small crossroads community that was established in the middle of the nineteenth century with the construction of the earliest residences. The town developed gradually throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Buildings more than 50 years of age in the Marion vicinity are generally in fair to poor condition. Many of the buildings in the commercial corridor have been altered, most substantially. The busy, four-lane Crisfield Highway (Route 413) bisects Marion and intrudes substantially on the historic character of the town, most notably on the commercial area.

Residential areas radiate out from the commercial area. The residences located closest to the commercial area are generally located along side streets and are closely spaced. However, moving outward from the commercial area, the residences are located on large parcels of land, many of which are actively cultivated. Primary crops include soybeans and corn. Modern poultry farming enterprises are also present.

The earliest buildings in Marion date to the middle of the nineteenth century. The majority of the buildings more than 50 years of age date from the early years of the twentieth century. However, numerous mobile homes and residences constructed within the last 30 years are located in the area.

The topography of Marion is generally flat with substantial stands of trees and forests as well as fields.

History of Marion

Marion is located in what was once a thriving agricultural region. Consequently, it grew into one of the larger villages within Somerset County during the second half of the nineteenth century. John C. Horsey donated a portion of his land for the railroad right-of-way, and in exchange he was allowed to name the resulting town after his daughter Marion. The village served the needs

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Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

of the surrounding agricultural community. The 1877 Hopkins Atlas shows two carpenter shops, two blacksmiths, and two wagon shops in the town. A general store was located in Marion, and several churches were also established there. Approximately ten residences were located in Marion at this time. Later development was focused on areas south and east of the village.

Strawberries were one of the most important crops grown in Marion as well as other parts of Somerset County. An auction to establish the best possible market prices for strawberries was initiated in Marion in 1911. The auction was soon moved to the neighboring town of Princess Anne. Marion's strawberry crop was sent by rail car to urban markets, including Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. By the mid 1920s, many farmers had started to raise broiler chickens, and the long chicken houses became a common site in Marion and surrounding areas. Around the same time, soybeans became a popular crop among farmers. Depression-era government subsidies encouraged their cultivation, and the crop became even more widespread during World War II, when the need for soybean oil increased government incentives. Today, soybeans and corn are the most prominent crops on the landscape.

In 1914, the Bank of Marion was established. The same year, the organization constructed a new bank building in Marion. The simple building was typical of bank buildings constructed in small towns during this era. The establishment served the other merchants and farmers in the town. It is a good example of classically inspired bank architecture, and is part of the Marion Historic District.

By the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century, Marion suffered a period of decline. References generally point to the growth and prominence of Crisfield and Princess Anne as reasons for Marion's cessation of growth. Today, Marion has a high level of unemployment. Many residents commute to jobs in Salisbury.

Architectural Resources in Marion

The earliest residences in Marion date from the middle of the nineteenth century. The houses are primarily modest, typical vernacular farmhouses, often two stories in height with narrow facades. All of the earliest houses have been abandoned and many are in danger of collapse.

Vernacular farmhouses continued to be built in Marion into the first quarter of the twentieth century. I-houses were commonly constructed in the early years of the twentieth century. Many have steeply pitched cross gables superimposed onto the traditional I-house form. Farmhouses of this form are common throughout Maryland. Another prevalent form is a two-story folk Victorian form with a projecting, two-story, three-bay form extending from the façade. This form is commonly seen throughout the Chesapeake Bay area, most notably in Talbot and Somerset Counties. In some cases, the families have moved from the original farmhouses into trailer homes located directly next to the older home. Those that continue to function as residences have been substantially altered.

The majority of buildings more than 50 year of age in Marion date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Houses on smaller lots were the residences of those involved with the commercial activities of the town, such as banking. The houses located further from the center of town are generally larger farmhouses. The larger agricultural plots of land that contain these farmhouses generally lack agricultural buildings or outbuildings associated with agricultural practices. In a few cases, farmsteads contain poultry houses of recent construction dates.

Residences on a small segment of Charles Cannon Road are vernacular interpretations of styles and forms more commonly associated with streetcar suburbs of the early twentieth centuries. Some of these include Folk Victorian residences and American Foursquares. These are all on small parcels of land.

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Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

The residences which date from the 1930s and 40s are primarily modest cottages, most with enclosed porches. Trailers were placed throughout residential parcels in Marion during the 1960s and 70s. Today, small ranch houses constructed from the 1980s through the present day are prevalent and comprise much of the residential building stock in the vicinity. Other new residences are larger vacation homes along the Big Annessex River.

Six churches are in the vicinity of Marion. Four are modest frame chapels in the more agrarian portions of the APE. One is a larger brick Gothic Revival church. The Marion Baptist Church is the largest, and at one time perhaps the most impressive building in the town. It is a large brick building with characteristics of the Colonial Revival style, including an impressive portico. All are typical examples of sacred architecture found in the Mid-Atlantic.

The commercial architecture of Marion is typical of what is found in small communities throughout Maryland. There are two, small bank buildings and several small shops. The majority of the buildings have been altered, and approximately 35 percent are vacant and abandoned. Two rail-related buildings are in Marion, a freight station and a passenger station. Both buildings have been altered for use as retail space.

Determination of Eligibility

The property was evaluated for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. According to the National Register:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

The Berry House is an example of a vernacular interpretation of a Queen Anne style residence. It essentially is a vernacular house form found elsewhere in Marion (S-514 and S-295) with applied ornamentation. While it does display more decorative elements than many other houses in Marion, it has undergone some changes that affect the historic character of the building. Most notably, the building's integrity has been compromised by the application of asbestos siding that falsely replicates wood fish-scale shingles and lends a misleading impression of historic decorative elements. Curved bargeboards on the façade appear to be later, less sophisticated additions, and are not of the same quality as other original decorative elements. The chimneys are truncated and detract from the overall picturesque quality present in Queen Anne buildings. Since the 1987 survey, many of the original multi-pane windows—most notably the multi-colored windows in the gables—have been replaced and others covered with storm windows. These numerous replacements impact the building's overall ability to convey itself as a cohesive example of Queen Anne architecture.

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Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

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Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

S-294

Berry House

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The nearby Mabel Brittingham House (S-274), which is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, is an excellent example of a vernacular interpretation of the Queen Anne style of architecture and offers a point of comparison. The building has a high degree of integrity and retains its ability to convey the period of its construction.

The Berry House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It is not associated with significant events that contributed to the history of Marion and is not eligible under Criterion A. The Berry family, the original owner of the property, does not appear to be a significant person in the history of Marion; therefore the property is not eligible under Criterion B. The house has undergone numerous architectural changes and has lost its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. As a result of these changes, it is not eligible under Criterion C. The property was not evaluated under Criterion D.

Bibliography

Maryland's Historic Somerset. Princess Anne, Maryland: Board of Education, 1969.

Maryland Historical Trust. Maryland Inventory of Historic Property Forms and National Register of Historic Places Forms for Marion and surrounding areas of southern Maryland.

Touart, Paul Baker. Somerset; An Architectural History. Annapolis: Maryland Historical Trust and Somerset County Historical Trust, Inc., 1990.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

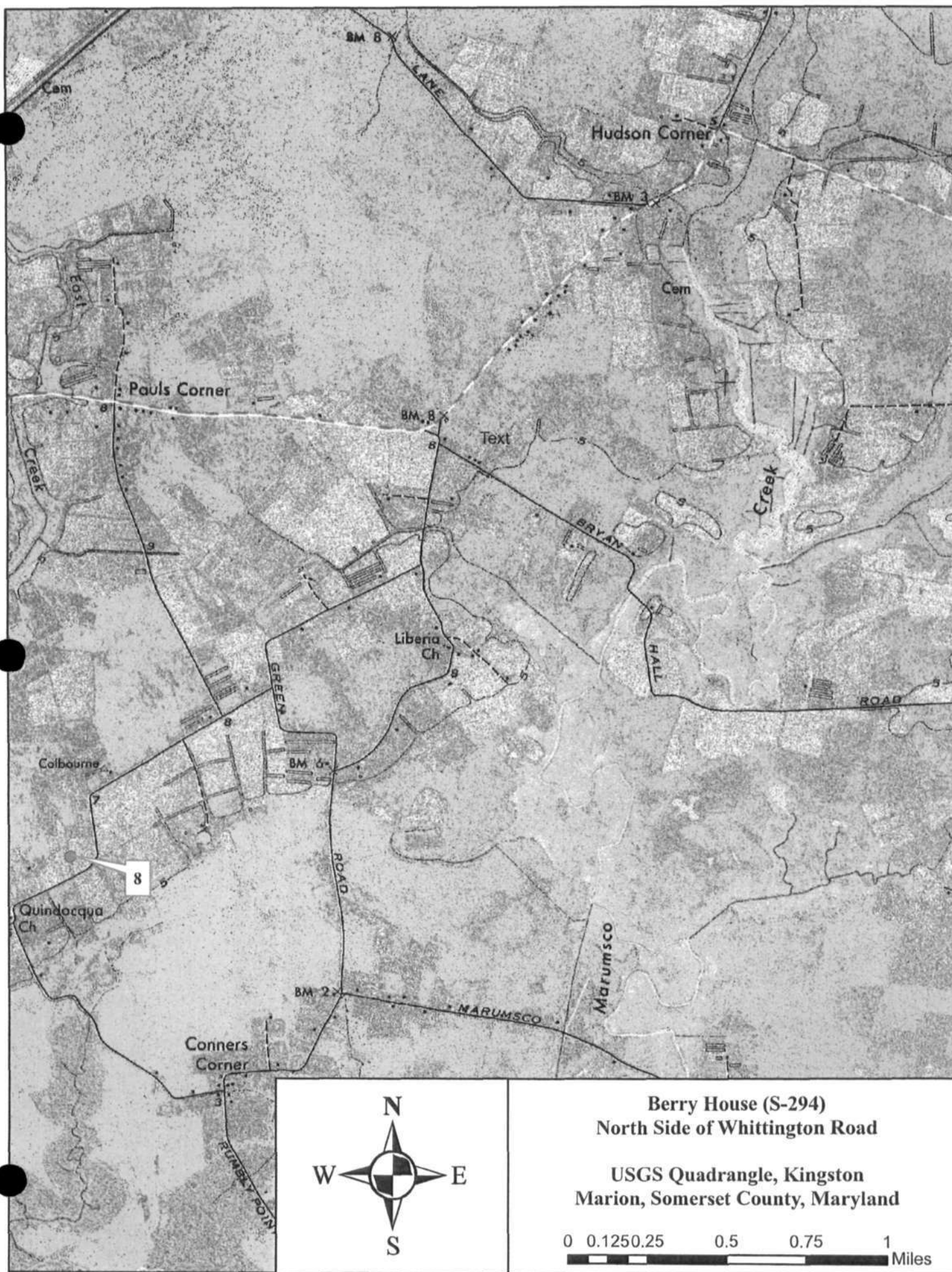
Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___A___B___C___D Considerations: ___A___B___C___D___E___F___G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date





MIHP# 5-294

Berry House

Somerset County, MD

Stacey Street

March 2005

MD SHPO

Facade, view from north side of WWhington Rd.

1/2



MIHP # S-294

Berry House

Somerset County, MD

Stephanie Foell

August 2004

MD SHPO

Entrance bay, facade, view from
north side of Whittington Rd.

2/2

S-294
Berry House
Tulls Corner vicinity
private

c.1900

Standing on the north side of Whittington Road near Tulls Corner, the Berry house is distinguished by a profusion of decorative Victorian woodwork. The irregular plan front block has a single-story turned post porch with sawn brackets, spindles, and a gable front covered with fishscale shingles. A two-story bay window marks the east bay which is topped by a gable front also covered with fishscale shingles.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. S-294
Magi No. 2002945704
DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Berry House

2. Location

street & number N. side of Whittington Road ☐ not for publication

city, town Tulls Corner ☒ vicinity of congressional district First

state Maryland county Somerset

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Somerset Clerk of Court liber

street & number Somerset County Courthouse folio

city, town Princess Anne state Md. 21853

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. S-294

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Berry house stands on the north side of Whittington Road .25 of a mile west of the intersection with Landon Store Road near Tulls Corner, Somerset County, Maryland. The house faces south.

The two-story irregular plan frame house is supported by a brick pier foundation, and it is covered by a combination of fishscale and asphalt shingles. Interior brick chimneys rise from the center of the house. Attached to the rear two-story wing is a modern single-story kitchen wing.

The south facade is an uneven elevation with a projecting two-story east bay window, and a centrally located front door. A turned post porch with spindles and corner brackets highlight the porch along with a small gable-front that is covered with fishscale shingles. The two-story five-sided bay is pierced on each face by multi-pane sash windows treated with a decorative edge along the window lintel. The lower corners of the gable-front roof are trimmed with corner brackets. The upper gable is covered with patterned fishscale shingles and pierced by a multi-pane sash window. The eaves are extended, and the decorated rafter feet are exposed.

The recessed entrance wall has a sidelighted glazed door and flanking multi-pane sash windows. Centered above the west bay is another gable-front covered with a pattern of fishscale shingles and pierced by a multi-pane attic window.

The east side elevation is also an uneven wall surface with two bays comprising the main house and two-bays extending to the north for the original service wing. More recently a modern single-story kitchen has been attached to the north end of the rear wing. The old service wing is recessed one bay from the surface of the main block and is filled by a single-story shed roofed addition with a side entrance porch. The remaining bays are filled with multi-pane sash windows and the gable-front is lighted by a multi-pane window as well.

The north gable of the main house is partially covered by the modern kitchen wing. The upper wall surface is a plain asphalt shingle wall, while the gable end is covered with fishscale shingles.

The west side of the house is another uneven wall surface that is finished in the same manner as the rest of the house.

The interior of the house was not seen.

8. Significance

Survey No. S-294

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Berry house is an irregular plan Victorian period frame house that is trimmed in period sawnwork around the porch as well as the eaves. The patterned fishscale shingles cover each gable-front. The only major exterior alteration is the layer of asphalt shingles.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. S-294

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting		Northing			
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul Touart - Architectural Historian

organization Somerset County Historical Trust date 8/6/85

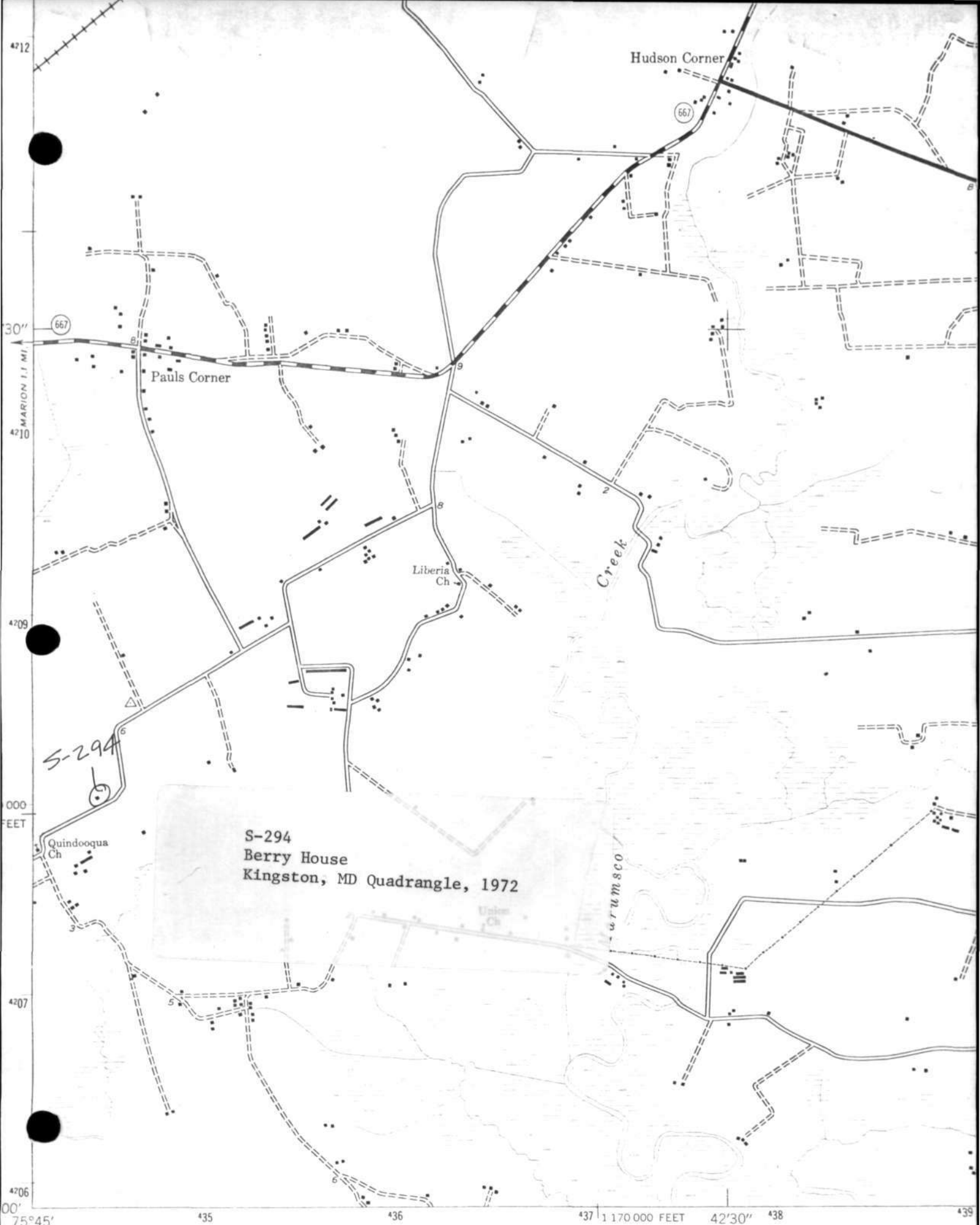
street & number 424 N. Somerset Avenue telephone 651-0077

city or town Princess Anne, state Md. 21853

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438



S-294
Berry House
Kingston, MD Quadrangle, 1972



Berry House

S-294

Tulls Corner vicinity, Somerset County

South Elevation

8/85, Paul Touart, Photographer

Neg./Md. Historical Trust



Berry House

S-294

Tulls Corner vicinity, Somerset County

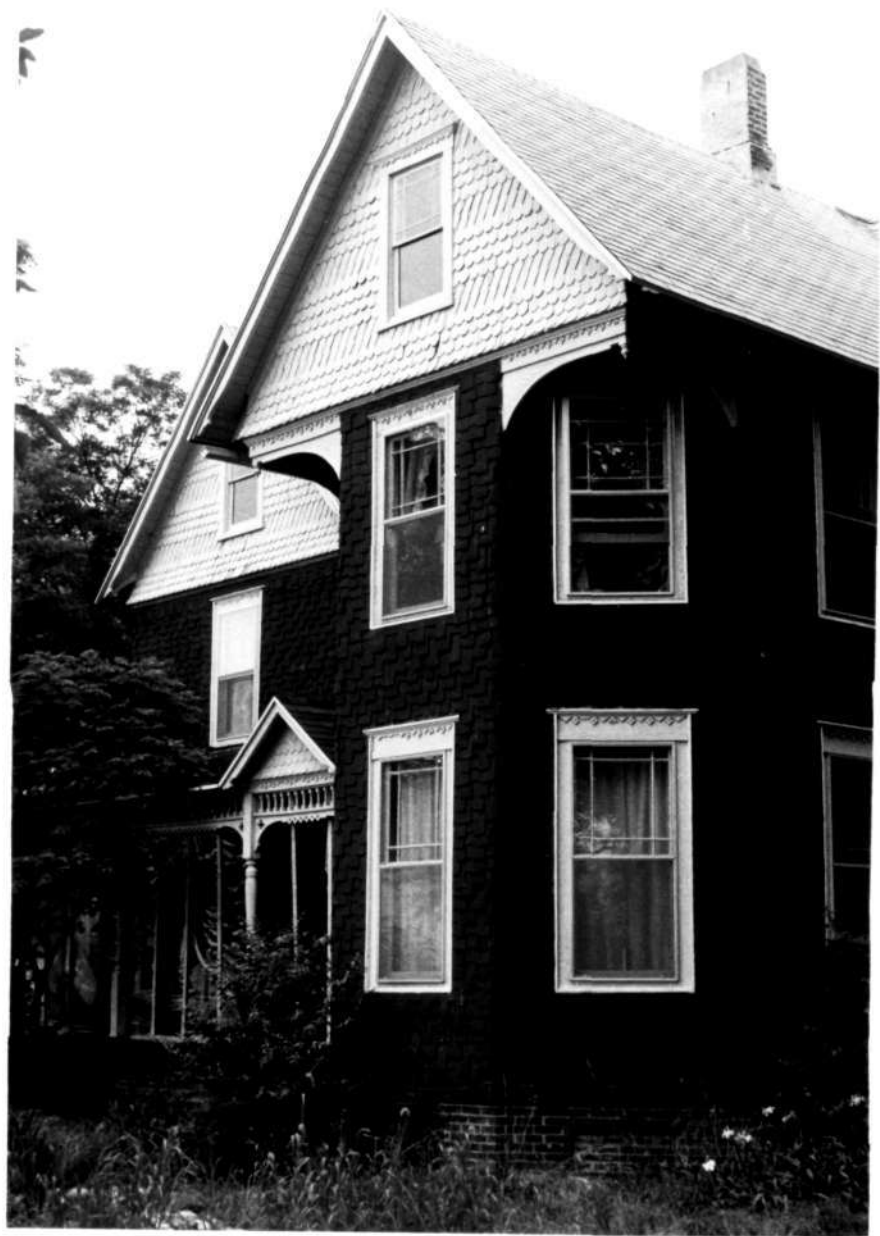
East Elevation

8/85, Paul Touart, Photographer

Neg./Md. Historical Trust



Berry House S-294
Tulls Corner vicinity, Somerset County
South elevation
8/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg./Md. Historical Trust



Berry House

S-294

Tulls Corner vicinity, Somerset County

South Elevation

8/85, Paul Touart, Photographer

Neg./Md. Historical Trust



Berry House

S-294

Tulls Corner vicinity, Somerset County

South Elevation

8/85, Paul Touart, Photographer

Neg./Md. Historical Trust